

THE COURIER-JOURNAL "OWL" TRAIN OVER SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Lv. Louisville (4th St. Cross-
ing) Daily..... 3:30 a. m.
Ar. Jeffersonville..... 5:45 a. m.
Shelbyville..... 7:45 a. m.
Shelbyville..... 4:25 a. m.
Stops on flag signal.

The Courier-Journal

RETURNING—THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S "ST. LOUIS SPECIAL"
Leaves Lexington 6:10 a. m.; Louisville 9:00 a. m., daily, ar-
riving St. Louis 4:55 p. m.—the fastest train to St. Louis by
more than one hour. Entire train with observation dining
car runs through country.

VOL. CIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,134.

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1904.—12 PAGES.

PRICE THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.
Forecast for Friday and Saturday:
Kentucky—Fair and warmer Friday;
Saturday fair.
Indiana—Fair and warmer Friday, in-
creasing south winds; Saturday fair in
south, snow in north portion.
Tennessee—Fair and warmer Friday;
Saturday fair.

THE LATEST.

A greater part of yesterday in the
Marcum damage trial was taken up
in wrangling by the attorneys, until
Judge Benton made a ruling that any
act or statement in furtherance of a
conspiracy or that tended to establish
a conspiracy would be admitted as
evidence. John Bays, who formerly
worked for Hargis Brothers, testified
that James Hargis habitually carried
a pistol and was not on friendly terms
with James Marcum. Mrs. Buck Con-
tongame corroborated the testimony of
her husband that French tried to get
certain witnesses to leave Winchester.
Several other witnesses testified as to
the killing of Marcum.

Col. William C. Greene, of the Greene
Consolidated Copper Company, has
made good his threat to go to Boston.
He arrived in that city unharmed at
8 o'clock last night, registered at a
hotel and went to his room. He declined
to talk with reporters. Mr. Lawson
was at his country residence at Sci-
tuate and was unaware of the arrival
of Col. Greene. When interviewed in
New York yesterday Col. Greene said
nothing of his intention of going to
Boston and reiterated his statement of
the day before that he contemplated
no gun practice.

The Court of Appeals, Judges Burnam
and Barker dissenting, in reversing the
Jefferson Circuit Court in the case of
Prewitt against the Security Mutual
Life Insurance Company and affirming
judgment of the same court in the case
of the Travelers' Insurance Company
against Prewitt, holds that the State
Insurance Commissioner has the right
to revoke the license of a foreign in-
surance company doing business in the
State if the company removes to the
Federal Court a suit filed against it.

The Senate yesterday spent practi-
cally the entire day in discussing the
Philippine government bill. A formal
order to enter upon the Swayne im-
peachment proceedings was adopted,
but it did not fix a day for the begin-
ning of the work. The urgent defen-
dency bill was passed without debate.
The House devoted most of the day
to discussing the currency bill.

Mrs. Chadwick spent a busy day in
the Cleveland jail. She received several
visits from her attorneys, and also saw
President Beckwith, of the Oberlin Na-
tional Bank. The hearing of her case
may be resumed to-day in the Bank-
ruptcy Court, but there is a probability
that it may be postponed until Sat-
urday or Monday. The county grand jury
continued its investigations.

Suit has been filed in the State Fiscal
Court at Frankfort by Attorney General
Hays against Henry Bacon, Samuel and
John A. Fulton for the sum of \$24-
260.84, claimed as an overcharge on
printing 19,000 school registers and
books. It is charged that the printers
were paid \$28,260.84 by the State for the
work, which was not worth over \$4,000.

Three men were scalded to death and
four others were seriously injured by a
rush of steam from boiling water in the
fire room of the battleship Massachu-
setts at the League Island navy yard,
Philadelphia. Lieut. William C.
Cole, one of the injured, was scalded
while trying to rescue the other men.

On motion of the defendant for fur-
ther time, the case of John R. T. Bar-
bour, charged with the murder of
Francis J. Hagan, was continued at
Shenandoah yesterday to the March
term of the Circuit Court. The motion
for admitting the prisoner to bail will
be argued Saturday before Judge Jones.

The jury in the trial of James Gil-
lespie, at Rising Sun, Ind., for the mur-
der of Elizabeth Gillespie, his sister,
was finally completed yesterday and the
taking of testimony begun. The aged
mother of the defendant and murdered
daughter, who is eighty-one years old,
was the first witness to testify.

Tumultuous scenes marked the pro-
ceedings of the lower house of the Hun-
garian Parliament, the Opposition call-
ing on the Premier to resign. The sit-
ting of the House was suspended for
the third time.

Gilbert Warfield, the young Louisville
actor who was convicted two years ago
at Milwaukee of stealing \$2,700 from a
theatrical company, was released yester-
day from the Wisconsin house of correc-
tion.

Miss Stella Rescher suffered serious-
ly and thirty other passengers were
slightly hurt in a collision yesterday af-
ternoon at Fourteenth and Main streets
between a freight train and a street
car.

President Roosevelt stated that ac-
cording to present plans he will visit
Louisville next spring while on his way
to the Rough Riders' reunion in Texas.
No other Southern city will be visited.

Internal revenue officers destroyed a
moonshine still in Larue county. Six-
teen hundred gallons of beer and 800
gallons of mash were confiscated.

It is stated that J. P. Morgan & Co.
are interested in the purchase of the
control of the C. H. and D. railroad.

BUSY DAY

For Mrs. Chadwick In the
Cleveland Jail.

FACES PRESIDENT BECKWITH

HER MEETING WITH THE
BANKER DRAMATIC

GAVE HIM LITTLE COMFORT.

To His Pleadings That She Make
Public All Dealings With Him
She Makes No Reply.

TESTIMONY GIVEN GRAND JURY

Cleveland, O., Dec. 15.—Mrs. Chad-
wick's first day in the county jail was
a busy one for her. She received sev-
eral visits from her attorneys, held
conferences with them, conversed with
newspaper men and for fifteen minutes
stood face to face with President Beck-
with, of the Oberlin bank, who has
come to such great trouble through his
financial transactions with her.

The meeting was dramatic. The aged
banker, who had been for hours before
the county grand jury, went to the of-
fice of Sheriff Barry this afternoon and
asked if he might see Mrs. Chadwick.
The Sheriff readily consented and Mrs.
Chadwick was eager to meet him. Ac-
companied by Mrs. Beckwith, who, al-
ways by his side, the aged banker made
his way slowly and feebly up the long
flight of iron steps leading to Mrs.
Chadwick's cell. She met him at the
entrance of the corridor and shook
hands with him cordially. After some
general conversation Mr. Beckwith re-
ferred to their business relations by
saying, "Mrs. Chadwick, you have ruined
me, but I'm not so sure yet you are a
fraud. I have stood by you to my last
dollar, and I think now that the time
has come for you to make known every-
thing in relation to this thing."

Interview Is Brief.

Beckwith's voice betrayed deep emo-
tion as he spoke, and he leaned heavily
on the arm of his wife, who was almost
compelled to support him, so great was
his physical weakness. Mrs. Chadwick
did not reply directly to the words of
Mr. Beckwith, but her manner and the
look on her face were not conciliatory.
Seeing that she would not answer Mr.
Beckwith's questions, he turned to her
and said, "I have always told you that I
did not like it because you changed your
lawyers so often. Why don't you get a
good one and stick to him?"
"Well," said Mrs. Chadwick in reply,
"I have reasons for that. The interview
recently" was Mr. Beckwith's next
question.
"Not since I left New York," was
Mrs. Chadwick's reply. "Has he
changed his mind?"
"No," he said, "he has the same belief that he
always held."
To what matter the questions referred
was not known. Mr. Beckwith and Mrs.
Chadwick then both said they hoped
the matters connected with the Chad-
wick affair would be eventually
straightened out. The interview then
closed, Mrs. Chadwick thanking him
for calling, shook hands with Mr. and
Mrs. Beckwith and said that she would
be pleased to have them call again.

Date For Hearing Not Set.

There is a possibility that the hearing
in the Chadwick case may be resumed
to-morrow in the Bankruptcy Court,
and that she will be summoned as a
witness, although the probabilities are
that the hearing will go over until Sat-
urday, and possibly until Monday.
Receiver Loesser said late this after-
noon that he had made no arrange-
ment to have her summoned to-mor-
row, although he might ask in the
morning that it be done.
"I know nothing of her physical con-
dition," said Mr. Loesser, "and do not
wish to have her called until she is
able to undergo an examination that
will be some time in the future. The chances
are there will be no hearing before Sat-
urday or Monday."

An application for an additional re-
ceiver for the Chadwick estate was
made in the Common Pleas Court this
afternoon by the Savings Deposit
Banking and Trust Company, of Elvira,
O., which has brought suit against Mrs.
Chadwick on two notes of \$25,000 and
\$10,000, respectively.

Attorneys Engaged.

Mrs. Chadwick this afternoon re-
tained the attorney who is to conduct
her defense when she is called for trial
in the Federal Court. He is J. P. Daw-
ley, one of the leading criminal lawyers
of Cleveland. Sheldon Q. Kerrush, who
assists Mr. Dawley, Mr. Kerrush said
this afternoon:

"It is very difficult to know what is
best to do for Mrs. Chadwick. She says
she will talk with her husband and give
a totally different version of the same
matter. Until we have succeeded in
getting her affairs straightened out it
will be difficult to say what we will do.
I do not know of any case where it has
been so difficult for an attorney to get
his bearings."
Mr. Dawley, after conferring with
Mrs. Chadwick for thirty minutes, an-
nounced that he had been retained, but
said his talk with her had covered no
other ground than that of engaging him
to act in her behalf. A line of defense
was something he had not had time to
consider and which he could not de-
termine until he had consulted her
fully.

Does Not Like Prison Fare.

The first persons to call at the jail to

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Up to a late hour he had not been
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known.

Lawson had about given up expect-
ing Greene this evening, and State-
street people had done likewise. Lively
times are expected, should the two
men meet to-morrow.

WILL NOT DESERT HER.

Dr. Chadwick's Family Will Stand
By Mrs. Chadwick.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 15.—Mrs. Cassie
L. Chadwick received a representative
of the Associated Press in the woman's
corridor of the Cuyahoga county jail
to-day, and gave out what she said,
would be her last interview.
She was now under bonds of \$10,000
reading the accounts of my home-
coming in the morning papers," she
said, "and on that account I have de-
cided to do no more talking."
"It is quite uncertain whether or not
I shall give out the formal statement
I had promised in view of the sensa-
tional way the papers are treating the
case," Mrs. Chadwick showed the corre-
spondent a letter, which she said, con-
tained an offer of a large amount of
money for the recovery of the statement.
She said she would pay no attention to the
offer, and reiterated her previous re-
marks that she was watching the state-
ments carefully and would give the state-
ment, if issued, in the papers which
treated her case in the fairest man-
ner.

To show you that my husband's
family will stick by me," said Mrs.
Ch

the Independent Tobacco Manufacturers' Association, says:

"Our object is not to proceed aggressively against the trust. We are going to fight anybody, and do not intend to stagger along with a chip on our shoulder. We simply want to protect ourselves and reserve the privileges granted us by the Constitution. To secure this mutual protection we propose to combine the interests of all independent tobacco men to promote their trade under the most advantageous conditions."

Case Not Taken Up.

Secretary Taft did not take up with the President to-day the Philadelphia Government Depot case, involving the letting of sewing to the widows of Union soldiers. The Secretary says he hopes to reach the case before the holidays.

Smoot Will Retain His Seat.

It is a good thing that the Smoot congressional committee has nothing else to do, otherwise it would be the loss of valuable time, for everybody knows that Smoot will keep his seat. Some of the testimony brought out is rather of an indecent character and attracts the curious.

Alleged Whiskey Frauds.

Nothing has been heard at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue concerning reported extensive whiskey frauds in Louisville. The Commissioner is inclined to believe that the case has been exaggerated.

James' Ready Reply.

During the debate on the Hill bill Representative Powers was having fun with the Democrats owing to their poor showing in the recent election. "The minority," said he, "is gradually growing less." Just then Representative James, of Kentucky, entered the proceedings by injecting this reply into the debate: "Yes, but the minority is still a good deal larger than the interest the Government is receiving on money loaned to the national banks."

Washington Notes.

Mr. R. P. Ernst, of Covington, and Judge George Du Ruel, of Louisville, returned home to-day.

Senator McCreary presided over the Senate for some time to-day.

A New Rural Route.

Rural free delivery route No. 3 will be established January 13 at Bardwell, Carlisle county, serving 135 people and 119 houses.

Kentucky Postmasters.

Kentucky postmasters have been appointed as follows: Millard, Pike county, Lizzie Ford; Welcome, Butler county, Rosa Embery; West Bend, Powell county, E. R. Hinds; Witch, Knott county, Lucinda Breeding.

ANNUAL FEAST

ENJOYED BY THE K. K. CLUB AT MAYFIELD.

TOOTHsome GAME IS SERVED.

Wit and Humor Flow Around the Groaning Table From Louisville Members.

Mayfield, Ky., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The K. K. Club held its fourteenth annual banquet here to-night, which was considered the greatest meeting of the club since its organization. The membership of this club is limited to twenty-five, and at these annual banquets each member is entitled to invite two guests. Besides the club can invite a few speakers and distinguished guests from abroad which swells the meeting to about 125. The table was so arranged in the wigwam to-night that exactly 100 persons could sit at once. The invited guests on this occasion were made up of some of the most well-known men of the State. The officers of the club are J. T. George, president; W. L. Hale, secretary; W. S. Cook, treasurer; Ed. Gardner, chief clerk; assisted by J. L. Stuntson and J. D. Pryor. The menu was the very best that could be secured and was fit in every way for a King to enjoy. Among the meats served were bear, venison, wild goose, quail, squirrel, corn, duck, turkey, with all kinds of bread and butter.

J. W. Landrum was the toastmaster and served his piece well. J. E. Robinson made the opening address, which was responded to by Judge Bunk Gardner. The toasts were responded to as follows:

"The True Sportsman," by Judge Shackelford Miller; "The Hunter," by Judge Samuel B. Kirby; "The Fisherman," by Judge E. E. Fields; "The Dark and Bloody Ground," by Judge Thomas R. Gordon; "Our Country Counts," by Henry Tyler; "What I Think of the K. K. Club," by J. H. Cox, Jr.; "City Politics," by W. J. Semolin; "Clubs," by H. F. Taylor.

All of the above guests were from Louisville, and they said many smart and witty sayings, which were enjoyed by all present. Judge Hale said in his address that this club has been in its every act, that its members frequently visited Louisville, which accounted for a large part of the success of the city. It was decided by the Louisville delegation that the "Club News" was the best of all. Every minister of the city was present. The guests from Louisville will leave in their special car to-morrow at 11 a. m.

REPUBLICANS WANT MORE VOTES THROWN OUT.

Judgment To Be Pronounced On Several Persons Convicted of Contempt.

Denver, Col., Dec. 15.—No further action was taken by the Supreme Court to-day in reference to excluding Denver election returns from the official canvass, but judgment will be made by the court to-morrow by H. J. Hersey, attorney for the Republicans, in order to throw out the vote of four precincts in this city in which fraud has been shown.

The trial of the contempt charges against Deputy Sheriff George Rogers, Constable Michael Geary, William O. Adams, Louis Hamburg, Thomas Kinney and John H. Hendrick, based on their conduct at the polls in Precinct 2, Ward 7, on election day, was postponed to-day and judgment will be pronounced to-morrow. Evidence was given by the defendants that J. Cook, Jr., the Supreme Court watcher and other Republicans provoked disturbances at the polls. Attorney Thomas Ward in his argument for the prosecution admitted that Geary and Hendrick should not be included in the charges, as they were not election officials.

TUMULT

In Lower House of Hungarian Parliament.

THE SITTINGS ARE SUSPENDED

WHEN PREMIER TRIED TO SPEAK HIS VOICE WAS DROWNED.

BRING WHISTLES INTO PLAY.

Budapest, Dec. 15.—The parliamentary session of the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament to-day witnessed a repetition of the turbulence which has marked most of the recent sittings. The members of the opposition emphatically declined to recognize the new rules of procedure and greeted Premier Tisza's attempts to speak with such a storm of invectives and other noisy interruptions that the sitting had to be suspended repeatedly. Premier Tisza essayed to speak, although prior to his suspension of the sitting he stood for thirty minutes appealing for a hearing, he was finally forced to desist by the deafening din caused by an unceasing chorus of "resign" from the members of the united opposition.

The House was thronged, practically every Deputy being present, and the galleries were full of spectators. Count Andrássy opened the proceedings, declaring that he considered the new rules illegal and that he declined to recognize such an "anarchical outburst," adding that they might as well turn the whole constitution to the winds as recognize the new rules. When Premier Tisza rose to reply the uproar broke out. Count Andrássy, Francis Kossuth and others urged their followers to listen to the Premier, but their efforts had little effect.

Storm Breaks Out Afresh.

Premier Tisza during a momentary lull got in a few sentences, declaring that the systematic obstruction of the opposition was a more serious violation of parliamentary usage than his suspension of the sitting. It was incumbent on Parliament to stop this obstruction. At this point the storm broke out afresh. The Deputy rushed across the floor in great disorder amid which a Liberal Deputy was heard to shout: "Obstruction must be driven out with whips!" Yells of rage greeted the threat and continued until the Vice President suspended the sitting. Shortly after the resumption the sitting had to be again suspended in consequence of a renewal of the tumult. At a third attempt to continue business, the Government, by a majority of seventy-six, managed to carry a motion summoning Deputy Lengyel to answer before the Committee on Privilege for disorderly conduct in the House, but when Premier Tisza again rose to speak he was once more hurried down, the opposition informing the Premier that he would not be allowed to speak until the new rules were withdrawn.

Whistles and mouth organs were requisitioned and added to the deafening din. The shouting of the Deputies, the whole opposition chanting in chorus "Resign! Resign!" With folded arms the Premier stood for a full half hour. Each time he opened his mouth demagogical shrieks drowned his voice. Finally the Premier was obliged to desist, and the sitting was suspended for the third time.

A conference between the Liberal members of Parliament and Premier Tisza discussed the situation. It was said that if the opposition continued its obstruction, the Premier would shortly be taken to the country. The conference expressed the fullest assent to the attitude of the Premier.

JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF HARRISON'S WIDOW.

Heirs of Late President Objected To Her Drawing Interest On An Amount Exceeding \$125,000.

Indianapolis, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The fight of Russell B. Harrison and his sister, Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, to prevent Mrs. Mary Lord Harrison, widow of the deceased President, from drawing interest on an amount in excess of the \$125,000 trust fund provided for in the will, came to an end to-day, when Judge Allen, of the Circuit Court, ruled in favor of the McKees. He decided all points in favor of the widow, Russell Harrison and Mrs. McKee are heirs of the residuary estate, and as such contended that the stocks and securities in the widow's trust fund worth \$140,000 instead of \$125,000, and that it was the duty of the trustee to reduce the fund to meet the condition of the will and return \$15,000 to the residuary estate. According to the contestants, the trustee would have to draw upon the residuary estate to make up for a shrinkage in the stocks and securities, and they contended that the trustee was depleting the residuary estate by making the fund larger than provided for by the will.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. To get the genuine call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove, 23c.

NATIONAL COMMISSION INSISTS ON INQUIRY

Into Charges of Bribery and Fraud In Connection With World's Fair Awards.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 15.—Laurence Grahame, secretary of the National World's Fair Commission, in a statement issued to-day, in response to a request for information as to the controversy over Louisiana purchase awards, said that he had been notified by representatives of the State and by individual exhibitors that they will not accept diplomas without the signature of President Carter, of the National Commission.

He stated that charges of bribery and fraud against the Louisiana exhibitors had been made by several exhibitors, and that the National Commission will insist on investigating these charges.

Broderick & Bascom, St. Louis, Awarded the Only Grand Prizes.

St. Louis, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—World's Fair Superior Jury confirmed awards to Broderick & Bascom for the only grand prize for wire rope. Also awarded them the only grand prize on underground mine haulage. This display, pronounced the handsomest one-article display at the Fair, received five highest awards.

DRIVING

Snow and Heavy Seas Were Faced By the Japs.

IN ATTACKING BATTLESHIP.

ENTIRE TORPEDO BOAT CREW VOLUNTEERED FOR ACTION.

MEN SUFFERED FROM COLD.

Tokio, Dec. 15.—3 p. m.—The turret-ship Sevastopol is still afloat, but is apparently damaged.

The partially successful torpedo attack on the Sevastopol was made in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, and writes another inspiring story of the splendid bravery of a number of officers.

The entire crew of the torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo-boats volunteered for the attack, courting death in their efforts to destroy the only floating Russian battleship at Port Arthur. Facing a driving snowstorm and heavy seas, the flotilla separated and under individual commanders, the vessels attacked independently. The decks of the destroyers and torpedo-boats were coated with ice, and the men suffered acutely from cold.

Russians' Precautions.

The Russians resorted to the most extreme precautions to protect the Sevastopol. They dropped torpedo nets, which shielded the bows of the warship, and the Sevastopol was further protected by a specially constructed wooden boom, the framework of which was composed of iron-bound logs and cables and heavy chains interlaced and entangled.

From the surface of this boom hung a deep curtain made of torpedo nets taken from the sunken battleships, the purpose of which was to catch and destroy the torpedoes and their mechanism.

The Japanese probably refrained from attempting to cut or jump the boom, a plan demonstrated by the British, but the torpedo-boats and destroyers evidently forced the opening which the Russians had left so as to allow communication with the harbor.

Story of the Attack.

"At 3:30 o'clock on the morning of December 14 (Wednesday) Commander Otaki, leading a flotilla of torpedo boats, and Lieut. Miyamoto, leading another flotilla, began attacks against the Sevastopol and the transports. Otaki's flotilla failed to accomplish its purpose owing to the severe snowstorm.

"Miyamoto's flotilla succeeded in reaching the intended spot by taking advantage of the fact that the enemy's searchlights were exposing Otaki's flotilla and were not directed toward Miyamoto's.

"In the thick of the snow, while Miyamoto's flotilla was searching for the enemy's ships one torpedo boat became lost from its comrades ships.

"At 4 o'clock Lieut. Nakamura's torpedo boat independently attacked a military transport. Another torpedo boat under Miyamoto discharged and exploded a torpedo against the Sevastopol. Both returned safely, but failed to meet the missing torpedo boat and crew.

"To-day at 9 o'clock the watch-tower guardship reported that the stern of the Sevastopol appeared to have lowered three feet."

Another Torpedo Attack.

A dispatch to the Japanese Legation from Tokio says:

"The commander of the third squadron reports that the Sevastopol's bow which had previously sunk three feet had further sunk this morning, and at 9 a. m. her torpedo tube was completely submerged.

"One of the torpedo boats which attacked the Sevastopol had been missing from 11:30 p. m. yesterday to 3 a. m. to-day.

"Six torpedo boats have attacked the Sevastopol, the Otvaishi and another ship. Details have not yet been received."

Cruiser On the Back Track.

Myborg, Denmark, Dec. 15.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Okean passed here at noon to-day, proceeding southward.

The Okean was last reported at Tangier, Morocco, which place she left December 7 and was proceeding eastward, which would have taken her through the Straits of Gibraltar. It is to be presumed that the Okean sustained some damage, and is now returning to Cronstadt.

Russian Vessels Sail.

Jibouti, French Somaliland, Dec. 15.—The vessels of the Russian second Pacific squadron, which had been coaling here, sailed last night.

REORGANIZATION PLAN AFFECTS THE MARKETS.

Both Stocks and Bonds of the New Orleans Railway Company Take a Tumble.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The plan for the reorganization of the New Orleans Railway Company has not met with the favor of the local directors and stockholders, and the price of both the stocks and bonds took a tumble to-day. The stockholders say that under the plan proposed the New Orleans syndicate will have all the best of the deal. There was even some talk of an application for a receiver for the company, in order that all interests might be protected. Dealers again hammered prices down in New Orleans railway stocks until the preferred stock sold at 3 1/2 per cent; the bonds sold at 75, 75 1/2 and 75 3/4. The common was offered at 3 1/2, but no trading was done.

JURY

Finally Selected In Gillespie Murder Trial.

TAKING OF EVIDENCE BEGINS.

AGED MOTHER OF VICTIM THE FIRST WITNESS.

SEVERAL OTHERS TESTIFY.

Rising Sun, Ind., Dec. 15.—The trial of James Gillespie, charged with the murder of his twin sister, Elizabeth, began to-day after 288 talesmen had been examined before a jury was selected. The jury visited the scene of the murder, and after the instructions of the court Harry McMullen presented the case for the State.

The introduction of evidence began with calling Mrs. Gillespie, mother of the defendant and victim. She is eighty-one years old. She told her daughter's household work, the shooting and finding the body on the floor. Drs. John Eifers and L. C. Cowen described the wounds and manner of death. Elizabeth Young, Elizabeth Lemmon and Maria Fisher, who arrived at the house on the day after the shooting, described what they found at the house. They also testified that James Gillespie, though living across the street, had not come to the house after the shooting.

Mrs. Elizabeth Long, a neighbor, living across the street from the home of the Gillespie family, testified she saw the Gillespie family leaving the house at 10 o'clock on the night of December 13. She was eating supper when she heard the report of the shotgun. She went immediately to the place where the shooting occurred and saw the body of Elizabeth. She passed the home of Belle Seward as she went to the house. Mrs. Gillespie, she then called to Mrs. Seward and said: "Your mother is calling you." Mrs. Seward said she went to the house on the opposite corner from the Gillespie home was burning on the night of the murder. She saw the body of Elizabeth lying on the floor. She saw the body of Elizabeth lying on the floor. She saw the body of Elizabeth lying on the floor.

Louise Bloss testified that she went to the Gillespie home on the night of the murder and remained with the body of the victim until January 2, 1904. She said Belle Seward did not come to see her before the funeral, and that James Gillespie never came to the house on the day after the shooting. At that time she was in the house with her mother, who was lying on the floor with a wound in her head from which blood was flowing. She saw the body of Elizabeth lying on the floor. She saw the body of Elizabeth lying on the floor.

REPUBLICANS REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN SPECIAL ELECTION FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

Madison, Ind., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—In the special election for Representative, which was held in Madison, Ind., on December 14, the Republicans refused to participate in the election. The Republicans refused to participate in the election. The Republicans refused to participate in the election.

Powder Inventor Mangled.

Hammond, Ind., Dec. 15.—Henry Mitchell, an inventor, was fearfully mangled by a powder mill at Hammond, Ind., to-day. He was working on a powder mill at Hammond, Ind., to-day. He was working on a powder mill at Hammond, Ind., to-day.

Fire In Big Store.

Goshen, Ind., Dec. 15.—The Hawks wholesale hardware store, the property of the Goshen Milling Company and the officers of the Hawks Electric Company burned to-day. The store was a big store. The store was a big store.

Goets To Green River.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The steamer John Thomas arrived here to-day from Louisville and went to Green river, where she will remain until all danger of ice has been passed.

APOLLO CLUB GIVES SPLENDID PROGRAMME.

A highly gratified audience left the Apollo Club concert last night after the Apollo Club concert. A diversified and meritorious programme was given, the selections having a sufficient range to please every variety of musical taste. The Apollo Club has been rehearsing steadily for some months, and to-day made a most successful debut in the history of the club, and the performance fulfilled that wish in the best sense. The Apollo Club has been rehearsing steadily for some months, and to-day made a most successful debut in the history of the club, and the performance fulfilled that wish in the best sense.

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FALLS UNDER WHEELS AND HORSE KICKS HIM.

Louis Schweneck, living at Frankfort avenue and Pope street, was painfully injured in a runaway yesterday afternoon. He was driving his horse and carriage on a street car when the horse was suddenly frightened at a quantity of paper which blew across the street. The horse reared and fell between the horse and the shafts, and as he did so the animal kicked him on the leg. The member was not broken, but was badly lacerated. When the young man fell his body was thrown across the shafts, but he succeeded in falling to the ground in such a way that the wheels missed him, and he was not hurt. His injuries were dressed by Dr. A. E. Hitt.

FIGHT

To the End For Extradition of Stokes.

PRISONER RELEASED ON BOND

IMMEDIATELY ARRESTED ON THE REQUISITION WARRANT.

HABEAS CORPUS WRIT ISSUED.

Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—"Pig" Stokes, whose Illinois authorities are here after for violating his parole, and for whom Gov. Beckham has honored a requisition, to-day again gave bond for his appearance at the Warren Circuit Court on the charge pending here. He was immediately arrested on the requisition warrant, after which his attorney sued out a writ of habeas corpus before County Judge Drake, the Circuit Judge being absent from the city. Stokes was taken to the hearing continued until to-morrow morning.

Commissioner Doyle, who is here prosecuting the case, returned to this city to-day and will remain and fight to the end for the extradition of the prisoner.

Suit Against Turfman.

Covington, Ky., Dec. 15.—John A. Payne, the turfman, racing bookmaker and pool seller, was sued in the United States Circuit Court for \$30,000. The plaintiff is one Isadore M. Loeser, of New York, and he bases his cause of action on the allegation that one David Smith, indicted for the murder of October, 1902, and January, 1904, lost \$10,000 in betting, gambling and wagering on horses with the defendant.

Enlisting Men For Navy.

Danville, Ky., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Chief Postmaster's Mate Thomas A. Smith, United States Surgeon, Wise and Lieut. Major, all of the Recruiting Department of the United States Navy, were in this city for several days enlisting men for all branches of the service. So far only one applicant has been received into the service and very few applications have been received.

Dora Brock Married Again.

Richmond, Ky., Dec. 15.—A marriage license was issued to-day by County Clerk Jesse Cobb to Samuel Thomas, of Valley View, and Mrs. Dora Clay Brock. This is the bride's third matrimony. Her first husband, being Captain Gen. Cassius Marcellus Clay, from whom she was divorced, and her second husband, who was killed in a railway wreck.

Found Dead In Bed.

Clay City, Ky., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Sam Billings, a prominent merchant and manager of the mercantile firm of Garrett & Co., of Furnace, Ky., ten miles west of this place, was found dead in his bed this morning at his home. It is supposed that he died from heart trouble. He was in this city yesterday and in apparent good health.

President Hinit Will Attend.

Danville, Ky., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—President of Central University Frederick W. Hinit left here to-day to attend the annual meeting of the Presidents of the Presbyterian Colleges of the Middle West which will be held in Chicago the latter part of this week. President Hinit will be one of the speakers for the occasion.

Snow In Eastern Kentucky.

Mt. Vernon, Ky., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—"The Basin Telephone Company" reports snow falling in East Tennessee to Broadhead, Ky. At Middleboro, it has reached a depth of three inches; at Backsville, two inches; at Mt. Vernon, one and a fourth inches.

Reporter Attacked By Officer.

Newport, Ky., Dec. 15.—Hanson Hiss, a newspaper reporter, was assaulted early yesterday by a police officer of Newport. Frank Bridger, Hiss was taken to the police station and when former Police Commissioner William Lammie offered bond for his release it was refused.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY

RESULTS IN DISMISSAL OF TWO POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

Were Officials of Association of Rural Free Delivery Carriers and Sent Out Circulars.

Washington, Dec. 15.—As the result of an investigation of their activity during the recent political campaign, Warren F. Tumber, a rural mail carrier at Lockport, N. Y., and H. W. Aldrich, a rural carrier, of Concord, N. H., both officials of the National Association of Rural Free Delivery Carriers, to-day were removed forthwith from the Government service by Postmaster General Wynne. Tumber is secretary of the national association of the carriers and he and Aldrich are members of its executive board.

The charges in the investigation of which by Post-office Inspectors resulted in to-day's action, were that the dismissed men sent out circular letters during the last campaign to candidates for Congress, urging legislation in the interest of the carriers and demanding that the carriers pledge themselves to vote for such legislation. President Cunningham, who was dismissed Tuesday, and Secretary Tumber, according to the postal authorities, framed the circular and Tumber signed it as secretary and laid it out. Aldrich was one of the executive committee who agreed on the work which was subsequently carried out. A number of letters sent out on the part of the carriers were found in the possession of the Post-office Department. In one of the papers on file is the expression "We must look out for ourselves and help the fellows that help us." A number of other cases are under consideration, but the question of the guilt of employees involved has not been decided.



QUARTER BOTTLE, 15c. EACH; 3 FOR 50c. QUETT, P. E. & CO., MAKERS OF GILLET AND MURPHY BRAND.

OVERCHARGE

In Printing Bill of \$24,260.84 Alleged In Suit

FILED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

DEFENDANTS ARE HENRY BACON, SAMUEL AND JOHN A. FULTON.

CHARGE BREACH OF CONTRACT

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Attorney General Hays to-day filed suit in the Franklin Circuit and State Fiscal Court in the name of the Commonwealth, a petition in equity against Henry Bacon, Samuel Fulton and John A. Fulton, for the sum of \$24,260.84, which he seeks to recover on the bond of the defendants on a bill of \$23,260.84 of August 29, 1902, for 9,500 Teachers' Registers and Grade Books and 9,500 Trustees' Board Books, which it is alleged were not furnished of the paper required under the law, and that the reasonable value of said 19,000 registers and books was not greater than \$24,260.84. The suit is brought under Sub. Sec. 3, Sec. 348 Kentucky Statutes, which directs the Attorney General to bring such actions on information presented to him.

The petition alleges that the defendant, Henry Bacon, was on January 6, 1902, duly awarded the contract by the Board of Printing Commissioners for the furnishing of said Commonwealth and its several departments, the common school system or Department of Public Instruction, such supplies as might be required by the latter, to wit: the second class of printing and binding for the period of two years, beginning January 6, 1902, and ending January 6, 1904. He says that under and by said contract for second class printing and binding assumed and performed thereunder, first quality of Crane's "Bryon Weston's" or "L. L. Brown Paper Company's" linen ledger paper of the following weight, to wit: Cap size 18 pounds per ream, 28 Medium 40, Royal 44 and also to use when ordered full binding with spring backs.

Bond For Contract.

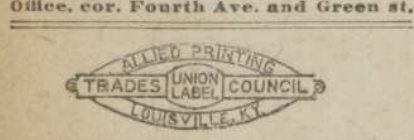
He says that before the awarding of said contract the said Bacon was principal, and the defendants John A. Fulton and Sam Fulton, as sureties thereon, did execute, sign and deliver a certain and bond to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, wherein and whereby they promised and agreed that said Bacon should promptly, faithfully and lawfully perform said work under said contract, in the manner provided for by said law, advertisement, bid and contract aforesaid, and referred to in said contract. A copy of said bond and bid is filed herewith and made part hereof.

He says that thereafter and during said contract and while said Bacon was acting as Public Printer under said bond and contract, and by the Department of Public Instruction, or Common schools, for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, did, through and by the Board of Printing Commissioners, order and make requisition of the said Bacon, certain supplies and materials to be used in said Department of Public Instruction, which said Bacon under said bond and contract, and by the Department of Public Instruction, did, through and by the Board of Printing Commissioners, order and make requisition of the said Bacon, certain supplies and materials to be used in said Department of Public Instruction, which said Bacon under said bond and contract, and by the Department of Public Instruction, did, through and by the Board of Printing Commissioners, order and make requisition of the said Bacon, certain supplies and materials to be used in said Department of Public Instruction, which said Bacon under said bond and contract, and by the Department of Public Instruction, did, through and by the Board of Printing Commissioners, order and make requisition of the said Bacon, certain supplies and materials to be used in said Department of Public Instruction, which said Bacon under said bond and contract, and by the Department of Public Instruction, did, through and by the Board of Printing Commissioners, order and make requisition of the said Bacon, certain supplies and materials to be used in said Department of Public Instruction, which said Bacon under said bond and contract, and by the Department of Public Instruction, did, through and by the Board of Printing Commissioners, order and make requisition of the said Bacon, certain supplies and materials to be used in said Department of Public Instruction, which said Bacon under said bond and contract, and by the Department of Public Instruction, did, through and by the Board of Printing Commissioners, order and make requisition of the said Bacon, certain supplies and materials to be used in said Department of Public Instruction, which said Bacon under said bond and contract, and by the Department of Public Instruction, did, through and by the Board of Printing Commissioners, order and make requisition of the said Bacon, certain supplies and materials to be used in said Department of Public Instruction, which said Bacon under said bond and contract, and by the Department of Public Instruction, did, through and by the Board of Printing Commissioners, order and make requisition of the said Bacon, certain supplies and

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TWELVE PAGES.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1904

"Business."

Thursday Evening, December 15.—The stock market was dull and featureless, though possessing a rather good volume, with prices well maintained, barring some selling at the close. Lawton's second auctioneering sale, which was held at the corner of Wall street, but his auctioneering was not being force.
Rates for money were easy in New York at 2 1/2 to 3 per cent, for call loans and 3 1/2 per cent, for time loans. Sterling exchange was strong.
The wheat market was higher, the May option being 3c to 3 1/2 at the close, with corn and oats up 1/2c.
Closing prices in the cotton market were a shade lower than the opening figures, and July was barely above 30c throughout the session.
The Chicago cattle market was steady, the hog market strong, the sheep market strong and the lamb market strong.

The Need of Practical Forestry.

A correspondent desires to know whether there is any organization in Kentucky having for its object the preservation of our forests and the replanting of the waste lands which have been denuded of timber. It is to be regretted that there is no such organization. In several portions of the State intelligent consideration has been given to the subject, there have been lectures delivered in Louisville or elsewhere, and other means taken by those interested in the study and protection of forestry to awaken an interest in it throughout the State, but as yet there has been no formal organization. At the last session of the Legislature a bill was introduced providing for a forestry commission, which passed one house, but failed to become a law by its too late consideration in the other. Its provisions were inexpensive, and it was mainly designed to give official recognition to an organization through whose publication of matter pertaining to the subject the people of the State might be educated as to its importance.

Forestry, as a science, has been long practiced in some of the European countries under Government direction, with important benefits, especially in Germany. In the United States the first movement was made in 1855, when the American Forestry Congress was organized in Chicago, but the movement did not make much impression until 1882, when the American Forestry Association was formed at Cincinnati. Through the zealous efforts of this body the forest reserve policy of the Federal Government was inaugurated during President Harrison's Administration, and now the forest reserves number fifty-three, and contain over 62,000,000 acres. Through the influence and example of this organization various States, as Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan and California, have also established reserves, and in many others there have been formed State and local associations having the same object. As an important adjunct in this movement, in addition to the valuable practical work done by Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, and his successor, James Wilson, both as Secretary and as president of the American Association of Forestry, there have been important results, both in the practical handling of forest reserves and in the dissemination of information upon the subject, with other collateral benefits. The universities and colleges have taken it up, and there are now at Yale, Harvard and a number of other institutions, schools of forestry turning out annually educated men competent to treat the subject both practically and theoretically.

It would be impossible here to enumerate all the benefits which the study and practical application of forestry would confer upon a State or the country at large. In brief, the first object is to preserve the forests from destruction. This, instead of decreasing the supply of timber, would increase it, as while annually there could be cut of the matured trees sufficient lumber to supply proper demand, the younger growth would be preserved from wasteful destruction. As part of the same system, the areas which have become barren from denudation and thicket culture would be gradually replanted and the timbered area preserved or extended over territory not adapted for agriculture. The timber crop is as much an object to the forester as the grain crop to the farmer and it is growing rapidly in value.

To this practical view of the subject, which presents a profit feature of itself sufficient not only to provide for the necessary care but offering in time a return which would pay for all the labor it had to be purchased for the experiment, there are others of as great

If not still greater, consideration. The destruction of the forests constitutes an important element in the preservation of our streams and water supply. Rain which falls over a wooded area is arrested by the leaves which overlay the moist soil and it thus sinks by a slow process into the earth to again appear in springs as the fountain source of our creeks and rivers. The greater the timbered area, therefore, the more equable and abundant will be the flow of our streams. But if the land is denuded of timber the rain, especially in hilly ground, having nothing to restrain its flow, the surface will soon be washed into gullies and the water carried in floods seaward, while there being little retained to form springs the streams will decrease in volume. For similar cause, there being no retained moisture to aid, by evaporation, the formation of local clouds, the normal rainfall will decrease, aridity will take the place of fertility and verdure, and the climate will become permanently affected for the worse.

The subject is a fertile and far-reaching one, involving in its practical utility many problems of great value to the comfort and thrift of our population, and should command the study and attention of our best intellects. The next annual meeting of the American Forestry Association will be held in Washington on the 23d of January, and its proceedings should be carefully studied. As one of its results, it is to be hoped that there will be an increased interest in the subject taken in Kentucky. Local associations for its study should be formed in every county. Necessary data can readily be obtained by writing to the Forestry Bureau, Washington, and to Congressmen. Then at the next meeting of the Legislature a Forestry Commission should be organized either independently or in collaboration with the Geological Survey. The matter has been too long delayed already and time for practical work is at hand.

Careless Legislation.

Mr. Spooner gave the Senate something of a shock the other day during the consideration of the House bill to promote the construction of railroads in the Philippines. Apparently the bill was about ready to go through. Senator Lodge, who had it in charge, stated that all the Senate amendments had been adopted, and that he did not desire to say anything in regard to it. He added that if any Senator wished to discuss the bill it was open for discussion. This is the sort of thing that frequently happens just before a bill is put upon its passage.

Senator Spooner disclaimed any desire to enter into a general discussion of the bill, but called attention to the fourth section, which provides that the Philippine Government is authorized to guarantee an income of not exceeding 5 per cent, on the cash capital actually invested in the construction and equipment of the roads. It is further provided that the guaranty may be on bonds or on preferred or common stock. Mr. Spooner said that if the corporation constructing the roads were permitted to issue bonds they would be a lien on the property, and ahead of the stock, and then the Philippine Government ought not to be permitted to guarantee 5 per cent, of income on bonds. The guarantee of 5 per cent, on \$30,000,000 would amount to \$1,500,000 a year, and as the guaranty is for thirty years the total would be as stated by Senator Spooner. If the roads became bankrupt, the Government would still be paying the guaranty on the stock. At this point Senator Bacon asked if it is not true that there has never been a railroad built in the United States with governmental aid that did not sooner or later become bankrupt, and Mr. Spooner said that he has recollection. He even said that it is almost true that no railroad had been built without Government aid that did not become bankrupt. It was fair to assume that any railroad built in the Philippines will or may become bankrupt, and legislation ought to proceed upon that assumption.

Senator Lodge admitted that this view of the question had not occurred to him. He laid stress on the point that the bill did not grant any subsidy to any railroad, or authorize the issuing of bonds. It simply authorized the Government of the Philippines to do this, and they had great confidence in the wisdom of the commission governing those islands. This seemed equivalent to saying that the commission would be wiser than the Congress of the United States. However, Mr. Lodge did not object to putting some limitation in the bill for the protection of the Government in the event the corporation constructing the road should become bankrupt.

Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, took part in the discussion, and spoke of the possibility of the United States Government guaranteeing the bonds, in which event they could be made to pay interest at 3 1/2 per cent, just half of what is contemplated in the pending bill. He argued that the United States Government would be under moral if not legal obligations to see the bonds paid, and that a positive guaranty would save half the interest cost.

Mr. Lodge said the committee was opposed to the building of the railroads by the Government; that the House, the commission and the Secretary of War were opposed to it. We are not going into any such scheme, and he would not take up time in discussing it.

Mr. Lodge was no doubt right in assuming that the guaranty given by the Philippine Commission would not make the Government of the United States legally bound to see the money paid, in case the Philippine Government should make default. But that is a very different thing from asserting that the Government might not be called upon, in such an event, to make good any default on the part of the Government of the Philippines. A

minority of the House Committee reported that in their opinion the bill creates a moral, if not a legal, liability on the part of the United States to see the guaranty paid. This suggestion is very likely to be taken up in the future should the occasion for it arise, and powerful influences might be brought to bear to induce Congress to appropriate the money. Having virtually saddled this liability upon the people of the Philippines, and having complete control of their affairs, we should be urged to help them out of a difficulty into which they were driven without their consent, and there would be some force in the contention that a moral obligation existed.

Congress has had so much trouble in securing money improvements granted to railroads that it is simply amazing that a bill involving so large a sum should go through the House, and on the point of passing the Senate, in this light-hearted way, without any provision for protecting the Government in the almost certain contingency that the corporation should become bankrupt. The very guaranty of \$15,000,000 in interest or dividends is based on the idea that otherwise the capital cannot be secured to build the roads. With the guaranty for thirty years, the money can doubtless be had, but the prospect of the Philippine Government's getting it back, without any lien, would not be worth considering. To tax a people as poor as the Philippines to the amount of \$15,000,000 to pay an income on private capital, and give no lien on the property created with their money, would be a queer sort of "benevolence," unless our Government would make good the losses forced upon them in this way. Our legislators were about to overlook the omission, but the men who are preparing to furnish the capital were probably fully aware of it. There would have been great opportunities for graft in such an enterprise.

Profit in Athletics.

Athletic exercises appear reasonably profitable if one may judge from the balance sheet submitted by the secretary of Harvard University for the last fiscal year, which shows a balance of \$33,000 of receipts over expenditures. Owing to a change of the time for closing the year, this showing was, in fact, for but eleven months, beginning September 1, 1903, and closing July 31, 1904.

The total receipts for the eleven months were \$112,282.35, as compared with \$79,090.20 for the twelve months next preceding. The expenses also increased about \$7,000, from \$73,488.51 in 1903, to \$73,294.88 in 1904. There was, therefore, a gain in net receipts of about \$10,000.

Some of the items in this statement may be of interest. The football games were the best revenue raisers, having produced for 1904 the neat sum of \$12,561.81, while the expenses were but \$15,346.51. Baseball was the next best, with \$16,674.08 to its credit, and expenses about four thousand dollars less. On the other hand, the University Boat Club cost three times as much as it brought in, the deficit being over \$6,000. Basketball, the cricket club, the fencing team and the lacrosse team also showed deficits, and several clubs barely paid expenses. However, when we note that the profit in football was nearly twice the total profits, we readily see that many other amusements failed to pay their way.

The conclusion from this balance sheet, taken as a whole, is that the football players are earning the money which enables a favorable showing to be made. Perhaps if the football association paid damages for those who are killed or hurt its profits would be largely curtailed.

The President said nothing better in his message than this:

"I call your attention to the great extravagance in printing and binding Government publications, and especially to the fact that altogether too many of these publications are printed. There is a constant tendency to increase their number, and it is an understatement to say that no appreciable harm would be caused by, and substantial benefit would accrue from, decreasing the amount of printing now done by at least one-half. Probably the great majority of the Government reports and the like now printed are never read at all, and furthermore, the printing of much of the material contained in many of the remaining ones serves no useful purpose whatever."

Every word of that is true. But it is not likely that Congress will pay much attention to it. There is too much "fat" in the public printing, both for Congressmen and their proteges, for Congress to look with much favor on any recommendation of its reduction.

Indirectly Japan is inflicting a hardship on this country by the immigration from Russia of inhabitants of that country who wish to escape the draft. A steady stream has been flowing this way for some months, and it is now announced that four thousand more will be shipped from neutral points to America within a few weeks. Our gates have always been open to receive the oppressed of all nations, but aside from the fact that it is no recommendation to new comers that they leave their country to escape service due to it in its hour of need, the Russian is not a desirable type for assimilating with our population made up chiefly of better elements.

In all the eleven States of the old Confederacy, Parker polled but a little over 600,000 votes, while in the rest of the country he polled over 4,000,000 votes. This does not seem to support the contention, which we are hearing so much of nowadays, that the Solid South constitutes the Democratic party.

CHANCES

Decidedly Against Joseph Binner's Recovery.

FIRE APPARATUS CLASHES.

INJURY OF THE PIPEMAN AND DEATH OF HORSE.

RESULTS FROM A MISTAKE.

Joseph Binner, a pipeman of the No. 7 Engine Company, was probably fatally injured, Eighth and Broadway at 5 o'clock last night in a collision of the No. 7 hose reel and the No. 1 hook and ladder truck. Frank the handsomest horse in the city, owned by the same company, was badly hurt and later shot. The hook and ladder trucks was making the run out Eighth street and the hose reel was going down Broadway. The two vehicles came together at the intersection of the streets. The truck of the No. 1 company, owned by the same company, was a big deal on in which the railroad and the city were vitally interested. Remember that, Charley?

"It happened," continued Mr. Rawlins, "that just when the time was ripe for an official announcement from the railroad, the hook and ladder truck rolled into our city in its private car. The fact was not generally known, was it Charley?"

Charley assented, and looked as though he didn't enjoy the conversation. "One thing," again continued Mr. Rawlins, "which was generally known was that this railroad president was the 'hardest man to interview' ever sent into our city in his private car. The fact was not generally known, was it Charley?"

Charley was about to affect his escape. "It also fell out that I had a young man, who was a very good fellow, but he was a hustler, and I saw signs of future greatness in his make-up. Now the story provided an interview could be obtained, was very difficult, but it was the thousandth chance. There was no more probability that a reporter could get to that railroad president than I was to get into the city of New York."

Among these present were Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe and the following: MISSSES. Miss Beale Moxham, of Wilmington, Del., who is the guest of Miss Smith Huston, of Anchorage, and Miss Maud Ray, of Franklin, Miss. She is the guest of Mrs. P. F. Huston, of Anchorage. Mrs. P. F. Huston, of Anchorage. Mrs. P. F. Huston, of Anchorage.

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"ON DIT."

Friday, December 16.

"There's a vast difference in people," asserted W. W. Rawlins, of Hartford, Conn., "and I imagine that no man is better fitted to point out the character of people he meets than a newspaper man. The newspaper reporter encounters human nature in all sorts of guises, and I know something about it myself. I know the joys and sorrows of the interviewer, and can describe just exactly how it feels to go back to the office, only to find the interview I was sent out to get."

"Yes," said his friend, "and he knows something about the sorrows of the interviewer, and I know something about it myself. I know the joys and sorrows of the interviewer, and can describe just exactly how it feels to go back to the office, only to find the interview I was sent out to get."

"Never sorrows—just experiences," returned Mr. Rawlins, "for I always think of the times when I was out getting 'exclusive' and I never turn a newspaper man down, no matter how much I dislike to see my name in print. That's the reason many men refuse to be interviewed. Their nature is such that it is distasteful to have their names appear in the papers, and try to state it off by refusing admittance to the interviewer. I remember one occasion when I was out getting 'exclusive' and I never turn a newspaper man down, no matter how much I dislike to see my name in print. That's the reason many men refuse to be interviewed. Their nature is such that it is distasteful to have their names appear in the papers, and try to state it off by refusing admittance to the interviewer. I remember one occasion when I was out getting 'exclusive' and I never turn a newspaper man down, no matter how much I dislike to see my name in print. That's the reason many men refuse to be interviewed. Their nature is such that it is distasteful to have their names appear in the papers, and try to state it off by refusing admittance to the interviewer. I remember one occasion when I was out getting 'exclusive' and I never turn a newspaper man down, no matter how much I dislike to see my name in print. That's the reason many men refuse to be interviewed. Their nature is such that it is distasteful to have their names appear in the papers, and try to state it off by refusing admittance to the interviewer. I remember one occasion when I was out getting 'exclusive' and I never turn a newspaper man down, no matter how much I dislike to see my name in print. That's the reason many men refuse to be interviewed. Their nature is such that it is distasteful to have their names appear in the papers, and try to state it off by refusing admittance to the interviewer. I remember one occasion when I was out getting 'exclusive' and I never turn a newspaper man down, no matter how much I dislike to see my name in print. That's the reason many men refuse to be interviewed. Their nature is such that it is distasteful to have their names appear in the papers, and try to state it off by refusing admittance to the interviewer. I remember one occasion when I was out getting 'exclusive' and I never turn a newspaper man down, no matter how much I dislike to see my name in print. That's the reason many men refuse to be interviewed. Their nature is such that it is distasteful to have their names appear in the papers, and try to state it off by refusing admittance to the interviewer. I remember one occasion when I was out getting 'exclusive' and I never turn a newspaper man down, no matter how much I dislike to see my name in print. That's the reason many men refuse to be interviewed. Their nature is such that it is distasteful to have their names appear in the papers, and try to state it off by refusing admittance to the interviewer. I remember one occasion when I was out getting 'exclusive' and I never turn a newspaper man down, no matter how much I dislike to see my name in print. That's the reason many men refuse to be interviewed. Their nature is such that it is distasteful to have their names appear in the papers, and try to state it off by refusing admittance to the interviewer. I remember one occasion when I was out getting 'exclusive' and I never turn a newspaper man down, no matter how much I dislike to see my name in print. That's the reason many men refuse to be interviewed. Their nature is such that it is distasteful to have their names appear in the papers, and try to state it off by refusing admittance to the interviewer. I remember one occasion when I was out getting 'exclusive' and I never turn a

VOTE

Will Be Reached On Philippine Bill To-day.

FORMAL ORDER IS ADOPTED

BY SENATE IN THE SWAYNE

CURRENCY BILL IN HOUSE.

ADOPT

Constitution and Adjourn Until Next Year.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

NOW A REALITY ALONG NEW

FIVE DELEGATES AS LIMIT.

TOOK PART

In Memorable Battles of Mexican War.

NEW ALBANY VETERAN DEAD.

RAILS SPREAD ON SOUTHERN,

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE DONE.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The Senate spent practically the entire day discussing the Philippine Administrative Bill. A number of amendments were suggested and debated, among them being provisions relating to railroad bonds, mining locations and tariff rates. Under unanimous agreement a vote on the bill will be taken to-morrow, and the disposal of all amendments will occur at the same time.

When the Senate was called to order Mr. Platt (Conn.) chairman of the select committee to consider the recommendation of the House of Representatives for the impeachment of Judge Charles Swayne, presented the report of that committee. The report was in the shape of an order, which, after reciting the circumstances in a preamble, proceeded as follows:

"Ordered, That the Senate will, according to its standing rules and orders in such cases provided, take proper action thereon (upon the presentation of the articles of impeachment) of which due notice will be given to the House of Representatives."

The resolution was agreed to. The urgent deficiency appropriation bill was passed without debate.

The Senate then took up the Philippine Bill, and, after a general discussion, went into executive session at 3:25 o'clock. At 4 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

THE CURRENCY BILL

Is Discussed In the House, But Little Progress Is Made.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Discussion of the bill "To improve currency conditions" was resumed in the House to-day, but throughout the session its advancement was beset with obstructive tactics by the Democrats, led by Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, the minority leader.

The Democrats mustered sufficient strength to force Speaker Cannon to break a tie, in order that the bill might be taken up, the Democrats assuming their attitude of antagonism toward Mr. Hill (Conn.) from the fact that he refused to postpone its further consideration in consequence of the illness of Mr. Bartlett (Ga.), leader of the opposition. The House made little progress on the measure.

As soon as the House met Mr. Olmstead (Pa.), from the Committee on Elections No. 2, presented a resolution to contest an election case of George D. Reynolds against James J. Butler, from Illinois, asking that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the case.

Olmstead made an elaborate explanation of the facts, which he said showed that the contestant had not complied with the law with respect to the time in which his testimony should be taken, nor in several other ways.

The resolution was adopted. Following the passage of a bill proposing the building of a bridge across the Ouachita river, Arkansas, Mr. (Conn.) called for the bill to improve currency conditions. Mr. Williams (Miss.) the minority leader, at once raised the question of Mr. Bartlett (Ga.), who was in charge of the opposition. A lively debate ensued, and at 4:42 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

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PRODUCE MEN'S REQUEST

Does Not Seem a Proper One In President's Opinion.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Representative Wachter, of Maryland, to-day introduced to the President Walter S. Snyder and George Bond, of Baltimore, and presented to Mr. Roosevelt a petition of 3,000 produce and fruit dealers in all parts of the country, requesting that he appoint to the Interstate Commerce Commission a member of the fruit and produce trade. The President expressed the opinion that it would be desirable to name as a member of the commission a man who was intimately identified with that trade and who might be personally interested in decisions he would be called on, in performance of his duties, to make.

Big Reduction Possible.

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Ware Leaves For Kansas.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Commissioner of Pensions Eugene F. Ware to-day relinquished his official duties here and left for his home in Kansas. Deputy Commissioner J. L. Davenport immediately assumed charge.

Convening at 9 o'clock the Kentucky State Federation of Labor effected a permanent organization yesterday at noon, when the report of the Constitutional Committee was adopted. The convention has been in session for several days, but various delays have retarded its work.

After adopting the constitution twice the committee succeeded in having it adopted yesterday morning after much discussion. The State Federation is to be composed of the various labor organizations in the State that are in good standing with the American Federation of Labor. Representation in the convention shall be based upon one vote for each member of local unions, but no union shall have more than five delegates to the State convention, no matter what the number of its members may be. The central labor bodies in the cities shall be entitled to one vote each. Dues of one cent per year for each member of local unions and \$4 per year for central bodies must be paid to the Federation.

To Insure Fair Treatment.

The purpose of the Federation as set forth in the preamble of the constitution is to provide the workingman with a means of securing fair treatment and to promote his well-being in every way.

A resolution was offered by J. G. Sparrow providing that no one not working at his craft or as a salaried officer of labor organization should be allowed a seat on the body of any convention of the State Federation of Labor. This settles finally the dispute as to the eligibility of Charles Peitz, a heated argument followed the offering of the resolution, and it looked for a time that it would not carry. J. D. Wood, the president of the Federation, was called upon to decide some nice parliamentary points, and his decision was appealed to the House of Delegates to take his place. Mr. Dawson sustained the previous decision, however, and the resolution was adopted.

Immediately after the afternoon session convened a motion to go into executive session was carried, and all visitors were excluded after a strong protest. The election of officers occupied the whole afternoon and resulted as follows: J. D. Wood, president; Peter Smith, second vice president; J. S. McCracken, third vice president; James R. Haley, fourth vice president; and Miss Mamie Wanke, fifth vice president.

John Young was elected secretary-treasurer in \$20 per year. He was elected to the Louisville delegation for the office of secretary, but declined the nomination and made a lengthy speech offering Young in his stead. The salary attached to the office of secretary-treasurer is \$20 per year, with an extra allowance of \$3 per year when the office is taken away from his regular duties.

The auditors elected are W. H. Stempel, of Covington, and H. C. Wearle, of Louisville, and the Legislative Committee was composed of following: W. Wells, of Central City; W. W. Alcock, of Lexington, and C. H. Sidner, of Covington.

The next meeting of the Federation will be held in Covington, the first Monday in December, 1905.

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WAS JULIA SMITH'S MANNER

OF ADDRESSING YOUNG.

INTERCEPTED LETTER READ.

Mrs. Young Tells of the Arrangements Made For the Trip To Europe.

New York, Dec. 15.—At the conclusion of the examination of Mrs. Young, widow of Caesar Young, who was called to the witness stand twice to-day, Assistant District Attorney Rand practically rested the case by the prosecution against Nan Patterson, who is on trial before Judge Vernon Davis, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, charged with the murder of Young. Mr. Rand announced that he would call only one more witness whose testimony would be comparatively unimportant.

When the trial was resumed this morning Mrs. Young took the stand and verified for the records her testimony of yesterday regarding the letter introduced yesterday written by Miss Patterson's sister, Mrs. Julia Smith. Again she was recalled to tell of the circumstances under which she wrote the letter to Europe with Young, and that after her husband had retired early in the morning of June 4 she sent him a letter to-day, and was certain that he never carried a revolver.

Bernard L. McKim, Young's brother-in-law, who produced an intercepted letter yesterday, was questioned briefly before the jury as to the letter to the jury. It was addressed to "Caesar Young" at the Imperial Hotel and was dated May 1, 1904.

The letter was written by Julia Smith, Nan Patterson's sister, and in it Young was addressed as "My Dear Unc." Mrs. Smith in the letter asked Young to call and see her at once. She wrote among other things: "I would like to get the whole thing straightened out because of Nan's perturbed condition. I understand what is the matter. We will be home at once to-morrow. Nan is so sure of her guilt that she will not do it. I cannot answer for what may happen. You know how Nan loves you, and she is sure of her guilt. I expect to see you as soon as possible."

John Moll, Young's racing partner, and George Bond, of Baltimore, who are efforts Young had made to break off his relations with Miss Patterson while in Kansas, were also asked questions. He said that he purchased a ticket for her and gave her \$800 of Young's money when it was decided that she should leave him.

SUDDEN DEATH OF BRIG.

GEN. S. M. WHITESIDE.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Brigadier General Samuel M. Whiteside, retired, who had commanded the Department of Santiago during the Spanish war, died suddenly in this city to-day.

The cause of death was acute indigestion. Gen. Whiteside was born in Canada and enlisted in the United States army in 1858. He was appointed Brigadier General in 1901 and retired June 3, 1892.

George Smith, a Mexican War veteran, died yesterday morning at 3:15 o'clock at his home, 217 East Washington street, New Albany, after an illness which had confined him to his home for the last twelve months. He was seventy-eight years old and leaves a widow and eight children—four sons and four daughters. For a number of years he was engaged in the transfer business in New Albany, but was compelled to retire on account of the infirmities of advanced age.

Mr. Smith enlisted in the Spencer Grays, a company made up entirely of young men of New Albany, under the command of the late Col. W. L. Sanderson, nearly sixty years ago. His company was attached to the Second Indiana Volunteers and served during the campaigns in Mexico, participating in the historic battles of Buena Vista, the Battle of Churubusco, and the Battle of San Jacinto.

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tend the fair, and was under treatment for six weeks in a railway hospital at Sedalia, Mo., and has not yet recovered from the effects. The payment was made to her as a partial compensation for the account of such payment she releases the company from any further liability. Mr. Wood, but it is understood that his loss was also injured, but only slightly.

The Fredericksburg and Ramsey Telephone Company, composed principally of farmers of Harrison county, has been organized and officers elected. Edward McKimster, secretary, and G. R. Durnell, treasurer. The company is located at the county from Fredericksburg to Ramsey, extending from nearly every farm house to the city. The company is organized for the convenience to a great number of people who have heretofore been unprovided with it. Work will begin at once and it is expected the line will be completed and in operation within a few weeks.

The case of the State against Lawrence Huber, charged with having murdered Nelson Jordan, will be called in the Ford Circuit Court this morning, and will probably be tried, as both sides are ready. Over fifty witnesses are expected to appear. The number is Sheriff Raymond J. Morris, who had the subpoena served on him yesterday by Secretary Perry Haly.

For your Christmas jewelry go to Paul Koch, 222 State street, and get the latest specialties. 222 State street.

BUSINESS NOTICE
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SECRETARY HALY SENDS OUT OFFICIAL CALL
For Meeting of Democratic State Central Committee In Frankfort, December 21.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The following official call for a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee at the Capital Hotel, in this city, on December 21, has been sent out by Secretary Perry Haly:

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 15, 1904.—The Democratic State Central Committee is hereby called to meet at the Capital Hotel, in this city, on December 21, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing a permanent committee of precinct committeemen made up of the first and second classes, and also for the purpose of considering and determining upon the platform for the year 1905. The Central Committee may have jurisdiction growing out of the election of precinct committeemen on the 21st of November, 1904, on the organization of the Central Committee, and on any other business that may come before it.

Chairman Democratic Central and Executive Committees, J. B. McQUINN, Secretary, PERRY H. HALY.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES OCCUR AT CINCINNATI.
Ohio Seat Company's Plant Damaged To the Extent of \$200,000 and Several Persons Hurt.

Cincinnati, Dec. 15.—A loss of between \$150,000 and \$200,000 was sustained early to-day from a fire which started in the western part of the city, and spread to an adjoining building occupied by the Ohio Seat Company. The fire was caused by a gas stove in the kitchen of a dwelling on the premises, and the fire spread to the main building, which was a large factory building. The fire was extinguished by the fire department, but the damage was extensive. Several persons were hurt, and the loss was estimated at \$200,000.

Paint Factory Burns.
Cincinnati, O., Dec. 15.—The five-story building occupied by the Mammoth Carbon Paint Company, at Second and Third streets, was destroyed by fire to-day. The fire started in the kitchen of a dwelling on the premises, and spread to the main building, which was a large factory building. The fire was extinguished by the fire department, but the damage was extensive. Several persons were hurt, and the loss was estimated at \$200,000.

GILBERT WARFIELD ONCE MORE A FREE MAN.
Louisville Actor Released After Serving Two Years For Embezzling \$2,700 From Theatrical Company.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Gilbert Warfield, the Louisville actor, who was convicted of embezzling \$2,700 from the treasurer of the "Strollers," with which he was connected, was released to-day. He had served two years in the State Prison for the crime.

Jeffersonville Notes.
Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 15.—The population here has been estimated at 25,000. The city is growing rapidly, and the population is expected to reach 30,000 in a few years.

FORGED NAME OF CHIEF JUSTICE OF TENNESSEE.
Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 15.—Information has reached this city that a man by the name of John H. Smith, who is a resident of Knoxville, has been arrested for forging the name of the Chief Justice of Tennessee.

OHIO RIVER FROZEN OVER AT MAYSVILLE.
Maysville, Ky., Dec. 15.—The Ohio river has been frozen over at Maysville, and the river is expected to remain frozen for several days.

CASTOR OIL For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. R. R.*



Baked Beans. MATERIALS.—One quart pea beans, half cupful molasses, one tablespoonful salt, half pound salt pork, quarter teaspoonful dry mustard.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

GARNISH GETS BEST OF START

Rankin, Favorite, Has No Chance In New Orleans Feature.

MONTEBANK LEFT AT POST.

Four Favorites Come From Arthur's Barn, But Only One Wins His Race.

CHAS. ELLISON SELLS A COLT.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 15.—(Special.)—To-day's handicap cannot be taken to signify much as the relative merits of the field because of a very bad start. Garnish got so much the best of the start that he had the race as good as won when the barrier went up.

The only others that got away at all were Mauser and Carleton. They finished the race in a contest for second money to the last eighth, when Carleton passed it up.

Rankin, the favorite, had no chance after the start, and he was responsible, while Montebank, which, with Phillips up, was backed from 10 down to 6 to 1, was left at the post.

Four of the afternoon's favorites came from Arthur's barn, but only one won. The only one to deliver, and he just did it to up the long shot, Ethel's Pride. This horse was held at odds on the high weight race, but the three-year-old found 15 pounds a lead after running in front with Werthling to the last eighth pole and dropped out of it. Werthling was about all out, and Southampton, at 20 to 1, ran over him in the last eighth.

Bob Tucker was talked out of betting on this one to 100 and dropped \$50 on Gus Hudson. Tucker, as an attempt to get even but a chunk on Signal Light in the closing event, and Arthur also had a slight wager on the colt for which he recently paid Capt. Brown's representative \$1,200.

Signal Light was never dangerous. Mauser, the natural favorite, winning in front, beating the two-year-old No Trumper for \$1,000. Red, which was a 1 chance, as easily beating the others.

Mauser Cheatham had a narrow escape from injury in the first race. His mount, the Thacker, was jumped on, and he stumbled, and he was unseated in the midst of the bunch, but suffered nothing more than a shaking up.

C. M. Dorian, returning from a trip to the coast, spent the afternoon at the track. C. R. Ellison has sold to J. H. Reardon, a 100 to 1 chance, as easily beating the others.

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DECISION FAVORS JOCKEY TOD SLOAN.

APPEALS HAS CONFIRMED THE JUDGMENT OF THE LOWER COURT FAVORABLE TO "TOD".

Sloan, the American jockey, and against the Jockey Club. Sloan sued the Jockey Club for \$40,000 damages for being warned off the turf in connection with Rose De Ma's winning the Prix Diana at the Chantilly races in May, 1902.

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WAR NOW SEEMS VERY FAR OFF

American League Has Small Chance To Persevere Minors.

NATIONAL LEAGUE IS IN LINE.

Vote In Favor of the New Draft Rule Is Likely To Be Two To One.

OTHER CHAT OF THE GAME.

OVERS of baseball in Louisville talked of nothing else yesterday but the action of the National League in approving the amendment to the national agreement as proposed by the National Association of Minor Leagues.

Since the American League turned down this measure last week at Chicago it was thought generally that the National League would follow Ban Johnson's lead and take similar action. The action of the National League, however, shows clearly that Garry Herrmann, of the Cincinnati club, understands baseball far better than Johnson does, though the magnate from Red-town has been in the same boat a short time as compared with Johnson's experience. Here is the resolution adopted by the National League:

"Resolved, That the representative of the National League on the National Association shall be and hereby is authorized, at the next annual meeting of the commission, to vote for the amendment to the national agreement proposed by the National Association of Minor Leagues. That the representative of the National League on the National Association shall be and hereby is authorized, at the next annual meeting of the commission, to vote for the amendment to the national agreement proposed by the National Association of Minor Leagues."

Mr. Gompers said that labor had found out through the Civic Federation that employers are not the "modern monsters" which they used to picture in the past. He said he was glad to see the labor movement taking this step, and he said he was glad to see the labor movement taking this step, and he said he was glad to see the labor movement taking this step.

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BEAUMONT Elected President of the Civic Federation.

ABLE SPEAKERS PAY TRIBUTE TO EFFICACY OF ARBITRATION IN LABOR TROUBLES.

PAPER BY ANDREW CARNEGIE.

New York, Dec. 15.—August Belmont was to-night elected president of the National Civic Federation to succeed the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna. The election took place at the dinner of the National Civic Federation, which was held at the Park Avenue Hotel. During the day a committee composed of Archbishop Ireland, John Mitchell and Franklin Macveagh was appointed by the Executive Committee of the federation, which is holding its annual meeting here, to select a president, and the choice fell upon Mr. Belmont.

When Mr. Belmont concluded the report of the Committee on Nominations was read and the officers named were unanimously elected.

Mr. Belmont, president of the United Mine Workers of America, spoke briefly on the labor situation.

"I believe it is better to talk for a week of the labor situation," he said, "I hope that the time will never come when men will cease to strike. I believe that the time will never come when men will cease to strike. I believe that the time will never come when men will cease to strike."

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MERGING

Of Two Prominent Brokerage Firms Effected.

A LONG CHERISHED PROJECT.

W. L. LYONS & CO. CONSOLIDATE WITH EASTERN FIRM.

NOW HAVE NEW YORK OFFICE.

After over one-quarter of a century of continuous prosperity and increasing business, the firm of W. L. Lyons & Co., doing a brokerage business from its offices in the Keller building, has completed an arrangement by which the firm acquires facilities which will place its members, W. L. Lyons and H. J. Lyons, in a position to compete upon at least an equal basis with all New York firms. This arrangement is the consolidation of the firm of W. L. Lyons & Co. with that of Goldsmith, Wolf & Co. of New York.

The arrangement entered into, the consolidation of which was telegraphed to Louisville yesterday by W. L. Lyons from New York, is essentially a consolidation, virtually making the two old and established firms one. The New York firm is composed of Frederick T. Goldsmith and Theodore Wolf, whose operations in that city during the sixteen years they have been established have given them the confidence and respect of their patrons and business associates. The papers which consolidate the two firms were signed in New York yesterday, and by their terms the four men named become equal partners in a combined firm.

It has always been the hope of W. L. Lyons & Co. to have a New York office, since it would greatly increase their opportunities and allow them almost unlimited business possibilities. For the past seven years Goldsmith, Wolf & Co. have represented the Louisville firm in the Eastern market, and the relations gradually established between the two firms, which yesterday was the logical result, Messrs. Goldsmith and Wolf are the owners of each of a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, a commodity valued at \$80,000.

W. L. Lyons & Co. are members of the New York Cotton Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade and the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. They have a direct wire to New York, also one to Chicago, this last being the first private wire ever brought to Louisville by a similar concern. The firm of Goldsmith, Wolf & Co. has never done business in this and adjacent territory, and which has prior to this time gone directly into the hands of the Louisville firm.

Having a New York office, W. L. Lyons & Co. will be prepared to operate in stocks, grain, provisions and cotton upon a scale much larger than heretofore. Business which might have been obtained by this and adjacent territory, and which has prior to this time gone directly into the hands of the Louisville firm.

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Nervous Women

Those who start at the slightest noise and can't stand the pranks and laughter of their own children. Everything annoys them; all run down; tired; no energy; pale; listless; and friendly with themselves and the world in general.

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Fehr's Malt Tonic

is what you need. It will give you nerve, vim, vigor, strength, health. Don't starve, but try this simple, harmless tonic food. There is nothing so good for you. Especially good for nursing mothers.

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blitz this week is 46.87 per cent, as compared with 45.88 per cent, last week.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England was unchanged today at 4 per cent.

Paris, Dec. 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation decreased, \$1,190,000.

Treasury accounts, increased, \$1,050,000.

Gold in hand decreased, \$1,035,000.

Gold in circulation decreased, \$1,135,000.

Silver in hand increased, \$1,135,000.

MOVEMENT LEADING ARTICLES

Louisville Board of Trade, Dec. 15, 1904.—

Movement of leading articles by rail and river during the past twenty-four hours and corresponding time last year:

Shipping list, June 1904.		Ship'd	Read	Ship'd
ARTICLES.				
	1904.	1904.	1905.	1905.
Wheat	100	100	100	100
Barley	100	100	100	100
Flour	100	100	100	100
Corn	100	100	100	100
Hay	100	100	100	100
Wool	100	100	100	100
Butter	100	100	100	100
Eggs	100	100	100	100
Beans	100	100	100	100
Peas	100	100	100	100
Onions	100	100	100	100
Potatoes	100	100	100	100
Cabbages	100	100	100	100
Carrots	100	100	100	100
Turnips	100	100	100	100
Apples	100	100	100	100
Pears	100	100	100	100
Oranges	100	100	100	100
Lemons	100	100	100	100
Strawberries	100	100	100	100
Raspberries	100	100	100	100
Blackberries	100	100	100	100
Cherries	100	100	100	100
Plums	100	100	100	100
Peaches	100	100	100	100
Apricots	100	100	100	100
Almonds	100	100	100	100
Chestnuts	100	100	100	100
Walnuts	100	100	100	100
Pistachios	100	100	100	100
Macadamia	100	100	100	100
Cashew	100	100	100	100
Pineapples	100	100	100	100
Melons	100	100	100	100
Cucumbers	100	100	100	100
Peppers	100	100	100	100
Eggplants	100	100	100	100
Zucchini	100	100	100	100
Asparagus	100	100	100	100
Artichokes	100	100	100	100
Spinach	100	100	100	100
Kale	100	100	100	100
Brussels Sprouts	100	100	100	100
Cauliflower	100	100	100	100
Broccoli	100	100	100	100
Green Beans	100	100	100	100
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Apricots	100	100	100	100
Almonds	100	100	100	100
Chestnuts	100	100	100	100
Walnuts	100	100	100	100
Pistachios	100	100	100	100
Macadamia	100	100	100	100
Cashew	100	100	100	100
Pineapples	100	100	100	100
Melons	100	100	100	100
Cucumbers	100	100	100	100
Peppers	100	100	100	100
Eggplants	100	100	100	100
Zucchini	100	100	100	100
Asparagus	100	100	100	100
Artichokes	100	100	100	100
Spinach	100	100	100	100
Kale	100	100	100	100
Brussels Sprouts	100	100	100	100
Cauliflower	100	100	100	100
Broccoli	100	100	100	100
Green Beans	100	100	100	100
String Beans	100	100	100	100
Peas	100	100	100	100
Onions	100	100	100	100
Potatoes	100	100	100	100
Cabbages	100	100	100	100
Carrots	100	100	100	100
Turnips	100	100	100	100
Apples	100	100	100	100
Pears	100	100	100	100
Oranges	100	100	100	100
Lemons	100	100	100	100
Strawberries	100	100	100	100
Raspberries	100	100	100	100
Blackberries	100	100	100	100
Cherries	100	100	100	100
Plums	100	100	100	100
Peaches	100	100	100	100
Apricots	100	100	100	100
Almonds	100	100	100	100
Chestnuts	100	100	100	100
Walnuts	100	100	100	100
Pistachios	100	100	100	100
Macadamia	100	100	100	100
Cashew	100	100	100	100
Pineapples	100	100	100	100
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Broccoli	100	100	100	100
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Cabbages	100	100	100	100
Carrots	100	100	100	100
Turnips	100	100	100	100
Apples	100	100	100	100
Pears	100	100	100	100
Oranges	100	100	100	100
Lemons	100	100	100	

FIFTH CITY DISTRICT

SIXTH CITY DISTRICT.

37, 37.45-A. McVAY, lot 5, blk 6, Oakdale,
 37.45.
 37.62-J. F. MEDLEY, lot 23, blk 3,
 Thornsbury, \$2.31.
 37.63-EDWARD J. METCALF, 400x123 ft.,
 Bryn Mawr, \$11.51.
 37.64-BETTIE R. METCALF, blk 13,
 blk 23, Oakdale, \$1.00.
 37.66-EMMA METZGER, 80x124 ft. w
 37.67, 37.68, 37.69, 37.70, 37.71, 37.72, 37.73,
 37.74-CHRIST MEYER, lots 55 and 56,
 blk 12, Oakdale, \$2.16.
 37.75-LOUISE H. MILLER, 50 acres, \$3.27.
 37.86-LOUISE H. MILLER, lot 10, blk 12
 Meadow Brook, \$2.57.
 37.87-LOUISE H. MILLER, 50x150 ft. s
 Young, bet Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth,
 \$2.57.
 37.88-MINNIE MILLER, 120x250 ft. s
 Main, w of Thirty-fourth, 30x15 ft. s w
 of Thirty-fourth, lot 4, Rowan, 24x15 ft.
 w of Thirty-fifth, n of Rowan, \$3.53.
 37.89-THOMAS MILLER, 30x15 ft. s
 37.90-THOMAS MILLER, 30x15 ft. s
 37.91-THOMAS MILLER, lots 41 and
 42, blk 8 S. Parkland, \$1.61.
 37.92-THOMAS MILLER, lot 10, blk 6, Seventh-
 eighth Aod. \$1.03.
 37.93-MRS. CATH. MITCHELL, 25
 37.94, 37.95, 37.96, 37.97, 37.98, 37.99,
 38.00-DENNIS MITCHELL, 22 acres,
 \$4.42; it acre, 33x54.
 38.01-DENNIS MITCHELL, 64 acres,
 \$11.77.
 38.02-MARY A. MIVELAZ, lot 5, blk 5,
 5, Oakd, lot 10, Oakd, \$10.25.
 38.03-LOUIS MOORE, lot 1, blk 18, H.
 38.04-LANNIE MORAT, lot 10, blk 8, S.
 Oakd, \$2.
 38.05-LOUIS MOSER, lots 56 to 59, blk 3,
 Seventh+at Aod. \$1.85.
 38.06-ATTIE M. MORGIE, 30x20 ft. s
 38.07-THOMAS MORTON, bet Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth,
 \$8.88.
 38.08-KATE MOYNIHAN, 64-7-3/4 ft. s
 38.09-CLAUDE C. of Grand Blk, \$2.41.
 37.47-LULA B. SINKING, 32x60 ft.
 Greenway, bet 37th and 38th, \$1.44.
 37.48-R. H. S. SLAUGHTER, lot 1,
 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616

35 35,532—AMERICUS CROCKETT, 15 62-
\$9.75.

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FOURTH MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT

3673-M. J. PETERSON (P.T.S.), 874
N. 1st, 1/2 sec. 10, 1/2 sec. 11, 1/2 sec. 12,
Gibson, \$31.96.

3674-M. J. PETERSON, 23x14 ft.,
w. a Woodruff, bet Connecticut and Carle-
isle, \$20.

3675-M. J. PETERSON, 1/2 sec. 10, 1/2 sec. 11,
7 block 15, Boulevard add, \$20.

3676-M. J. PETERSON, 20 x 20 ft of
lot 16 block 16, Wilder Park, \$178.

3677-M. J. PETERSON, 20 x 20 ft of
Garland, 200 ft w of Thirty-eighth, \$3.20.

3678--LILLIAN L. LULA R. AND V. W.
LULA R., 1/2 sec. 10, 1/2 sec. 11, 1/2 sec. 12,
6 ft of Taylor, \$3.95.

3679-M. J. PETERSON, 20 x 20 ft of
Garland, 100 ft w of Thirty-fourth,
\$2.74.

3680-F. PELLE, 4/4 acres, \$50.42.

3681--SILAS PEMBERTON, 7x150 ft, s
a Hanover, bet Thirty-fourth and Thirty-
fifth, \$20.

3682--MAINDA PENDBENAKER, lots
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
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726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731,

Van Speigel, bet Thirty-elghth and Th
ty-ninch. \$1.25.
35 042 — KATE ANSBRO, lots 20 and

a Berry, west of Taylor. 35x100 ft. n s
 37.00-H. RAYBOLD, 35x145 ft. w s
 37.01-ALICE RAYBOLD, 35x145 ft. w s
 37.02-HY. RALSTON, 15-35x145 ft. n e
 37.03-Walter and Southwick. \$3.38.
 37.100 JOHN RARDEN, 35 acres; 146
 37.101 JOHN RATH, 103 and 33 and 34, blk
 37.102 JOHN RATH, 103 and 33 and 34, blk
 37.103 J. C. RAWSON, 103 to 11, blk
 37.104 Seventh-st. Ad. \$7.75.
 37.105-EDWARD REARDON, 34% acres;
 72 acres. \$7.65.
 37.123-ALICE REED, lots 10 and 11, blk
 37.124-ALICE REED, lots 10 and 11, blk
 37.125-ALICE REED, lots 10 and 11, blk
 37.129-WM. REESOR, lots 25 to 2, 10 acres.
 37.130-ALICE REED, lots 10 and 11, blk
 37.144-ELIZ. REHM, lots Hs to 22, blk
 a Lincoln Park. \$1.84.
 37.183-MINNIE J. RISDALE, lots 1 and 2
 37.184-MINNIE J. RISDALE, lots 1 and 2
 37.194-MANDY ROBERTS, lots 21 and 22
 and blk 4. So. Parkland. \$1.83.
 37.200-ROBERTSON, 35x145 acres. \$6.94.
 37.206-B. J. and CLARENCE RODG-
 37.208, 92x100 ft. w s Taylor, bet Euclid and
 Lincoln. \$2.41.
 37.209-THOS. RODGERS, 23x200 ft. n s
 37.210-THOS. RODGERS, 23x200 ft. n s
 37.211-THOS. RODGERS, 23x200 ft. n s
 37.212-THOS. RODGERS, 23x200 ft. n s
 37.213-THOS. RODGERS, 23x200 ft. n s
 37.214-THOS. RODGERS, 23x200 ft. n s
 37.215-THOS. RODGERS, 23x200 ft. n s
 37.216-THOS. RODGERS, 23x200 ft. n s
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 37.321-THOS. RODGERS, 23x200 ft. n s
 37.322-THOS. RODGERS, 23x200 ft.

Lawyers Who Will Represent (

71.54-W. H. S. MUELS, lots 79 to 82, \$2.
 71.55-GEORGE SANDERS, 87½ acres, \$5.
 71.56-JOHN J. SANDERS, 16.3 acres; \$2.
 71.57-NATHANIEL M. SANDERS, 16.3 acres; \$2.
 71.58-THOMAS AND GEORGE SANDERS, 69½ acres, \$3.45.
 71.59-GEORGE SANDERS, lot 21, block 6, Bechmont, \$4.45.
 71.60-EDWARD SCHAEFFER, 25x150 ft. Mts-r. 16, \$1.67.
 71.61-JOHN SCHAEFFNER, 32x134 ft. w Taylor, 20 ft. of Schard, \$1.67.
 71.62-LAWRENCE SCHANG, 58x145 ft. w Taylor, lot Strader and Adams, \$2.50.
 71.63-EDWARD SCHANG, 58x145 ft. w Taylor, lot 21, block 16, Oakdale, \$4.45.
 71.64-EDWARD SCHANG, 58x145 ft. w Woodruff, lot Carlsle and Bennett, \$1.96.
 71.65-CHAS. SCHMITZ, 50x150 ft. w Taylor, lot 21, block 16, Oakdale, \$4.45.
 71.66-MINA SCHMIDT, 53x135 ft. s. e. Taylor, \$1.67.
 71.67-FREDERICK SCHMUTZ, 13½ acres, \$1.65.
 71.68-EDWARD C. SCHNEIDER, lots 22, 23, 24, block 1, Sou. Hs. \$5.85.
 71.69-EDWARD SCHNEIDER, lot 22, block 23, Oakdale, \$2.50.
 71.70-THOMAS T. SCHULER, 50x150 ft. w Woodruff, lot 21, block 16, Oakdale, \$4.45.
 71.71-GEORGE SCHWARTZ, 50x150 ft. w Hemlock, s. e. of Southern, \$2.37.
 71.72-ELIZ. SCHWARTZ, 32x124 ft. w Lehigh, \$1.67.
 71.73-W. H. SCOTT, 35x150 ft. n. Virg. Lehigh, \$1.67.
 71.74-WM. SCOTT and others, 8 acres, \$1.51.
 71.75-CHAS. A. SCRIBNER, lots 30, 31, 32, block 6, Bechmont, \$3.16.
 71.76-EDWARD S. SEABERT, 10 acres, 61 acres, \$2.31.
 71.77-EDWARD S. SEABERT, 10 acres, 61 acres, \$2.31.
 71.78-EDWARD S. SEABERT, 10 acres, 61 acres, \$2.31.
 71.79-EDWARD S. SEABERT, 10 acres, 61 acres, \$2.31.
 71.80-EDWARD S. SEABERT, 10 acres, 61 acres, \$2.31.
 71.81-EDWARD S. SEABERT, 10 acres, 61 acres, \$2.31.
 71.82-EDWARD S. SEABERT, 10 acres, 61 acres, \$2.31.
 71.83-EDWARD S. SEABERT, 10 acres, 61 acres, \$2.31.
 71.84-EDWARD S. SEABERT, 10 acres, 61 acres, \$2.31.
 71.85-EDWARD S. SEABERT, 10 acres, 61 acres, \$2.31.
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 71.89-EDWARD S. SEABERT, 10 acres, 61 acres, \$2.31.
 71.90-EDWARD S. SEABERT, 10 acres, 61 acres, \$2.31.
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 71.96-EDWARD S. SEABERT, 10 acres, 61 acres, \$2.31.
 71.97-EDWARD S. SEABERT, 10 acres, 61 acres, \$2.31.
 71.98-EDWARD S. SEABERT, 10 acres, 61 acres, \$2.31.
 71.99-EDWARD S. SEABERT, 10 acres, 61 acres, \$2.31.
 72.00-EDWARD S. SEABERT, 10 acres, 61 acres, \$2.31.

